Amnsemenis.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-American Water Color Society Exhibition.

AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY-Loan Exhibition. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Black Crook.
AMBERG THEATRE-\$13-Der Vogelhaendier.
BIJOU THEATRE-\$20-A Society Fal.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Ninety Days. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m .-

The Dore Gallery. CASINO-8:15-Fencing Master. CASINO-S:13-FERGING MASLE-S:15-Musical Recitors.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-The New South.
DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lenten Matinee-S:15-Taming

the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
ENFIRE THEATRE-8:13-The Girl I Left Behind Me.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-Fedora-8:13-Francis-Ica.
GARDEN THEATRE-S-The Mountebanks GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Diamond Breaker.

MARIGOAN'S THEATRE S Mulligan Guards' Ball. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8 15-Friend Fritz HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-Concert. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Dog MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL-S:13-

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:20-Lady Windermore's Fan. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Sportsman. STAR THEATRE-8:15-On Probation. TONY PASTOR'S-2-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-For Revenue Only.

Index to Advertisements.

Pavo.	Col.	Page.	Col.
Amusements11	5.6	Hotels 8	2
Announcements12		Instruction 8	1.2
Auction Sale Real		Lectures and Meet-	
Estate 8	- 4	ings11	6
Bankers & Brokers 11	1976	Legal Notices 8	2
Business Chances 9	- 2	Marriages & Deaths. 7	5.0
Business Notices 6	- 1	Miscellaneous 9	5
Copartnership Notice.11		Miscellaneous12	3-6
Dividend Notices 11		Musical Instruments, 8	100
Domeste Situations	- 34	New Publications 8	1
Wanted 9	7.0	Ocean Stramers10	5.6
European Advts10		Proposa 311	3
	0	Real Estate 8	3.4
Excursions 8			
Financial		Railroads 8	5-8
Financial Elections11	19.00	Special Notices 7	6
Financial Meetings11	4	S.camboats 8	. 6
For Sale 9		Summer Resorts 10	13
Horses & Carringes 11	5	Teachers 8	2
Horses & Carriages 0	1	Annual Control of the	

Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. Seliew, No. 111 Fuiton-st., N. Y.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Single

Semi-Weekly Tribune. 200

Tribune Monthly. The Tribune except as hereinaiter stated.

End of the Monthly. The Tribune except as hereinaiter stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage atomp be affixed to every copy of The Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, malled for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subspiriter. Redders are better served by buying their Tribune from a new stoclar.

FOREIGN and Mexico, 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. REMITANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash on Postal Notes of sent in an unregistered letter, will be ut the Sunday Back NUMBERS.—For Back Numbers of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged on account of the cost of storage.

New-Nork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A revolution is said to be imminent in Santo Domingo, in consequence of popular opposition to the concession recently granted an American syndicate. === The Colombian Government granted a temporary extension of the Panama Canal concession. === There was a heavy storm off the northeastern coast of Scotland, and many fishermen were drowned. === Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Congress .- Both Houses in session. = The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill and the Naval and Agricultural Appropriation bills passed ; certain members of the House agreed on a silver == Senate: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed and public building items were approved.

C. Flatt, a bondholder, the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia appointed as receivers of the results. Wall Street painted Mr. McLeod not leaders to whom he owes his election. They Reading Railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, A. A. McLeod, Chief Justice Edward M. Paxon and E. P. Wilbur. - W. N. Roach (Dem.), of Fargo, was chosen United States Senator from North Dakota. === Little business was done at Albany, both Houses adjourning or account of the death of Senator Hagan. := There was a riot between strikers and non-unionists at the Catsburg coal mine, Monougabela City, Penn.

City and Suburban.-Stocks were generally lower under the influence of continued enormous liquidation in Reading; after unprecedented activity the market, while closing irregular, showed important recoveries from lowest prices, with severe net losses only in specialties; the feature of the bond market was beavy declines in Reading issues; money loaned up to 12 per cent, but later eased off decidedly. == The bark Egeria broke adrift from the ocean tug R. C. Veit in a tempest at sea on Sunday night; the Veit came to port covered with ice. === The Cunard steamship Aurania was delayed for three hours at her pier by heavy ice and tides; buildings were blown down in Brooklyn by the gale, and traffic was interrupted and considerable damage caused in the suburbs. ==== State Senator Edward P. Hagan died. = A wall-paper warehouse in West Thirty-fourth-st. was destroyed by fire, the loss being about \$150,000. — John W. Goff was fined \$200 by Recorder Smyth for contempt of court in the Gardner trial; the case against Mr.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, but cloudy at night; moderating after dawn, tion of many traders and manufacturers, and Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 10; average, 12 7-8.

The House is getting in a hurry and transacting business without due deliberation. Yesterday two bills were passed under suspension of the rules, little time being allowed for debate, and no opportunity for amendment whatever. The bills carried appropriations amounting to \$24,000,000-a sum which ought to call for careful consideration and deliberate judgment. There would be no need for hot haste in passing appropriation bills if the House had | impair the producing power or the earning and attended to business properly heretofore; and even now the public welfare demands that public business be done in an orderly way.

Owing to the pressure of other business, and especially to the necessity of passing the appropriation bills, which are much behindhand this year, there is a probability, as our Washington dispatches indicate, that the Hawaiian Treaty may not be acted on at this session. Unlike ordinary subjects of legislation, however, a treaty does not expire with the expira- there were differences of opinion among legiscalled together immediately after March 4 to vailed, and engines, armor and armament were act on Mr. Cleveland's appointments, and the required to be of American material and manutreaty can then be taken up. No further op- facture. Chairman Herbert has the candor to ponents of annexation have declared them-

in the upper house at Albany with only six- cellence as quickly as can be done in Europe. teen votes, whereas seventeen are required to

therefore, be held till nearly the middle of of a completed ship, excluding armor, has gone the Mugwumps and Anti-Snappers are not bills in the Legislature. This circumstance may lead to the entire abandonment of the outrageous schemes that have been contemplated; and that would be the best thing that mills has been evident to every one who has could happen to them.

showing as regards the financial condition of the State, and he holds out the prospect that at an early day New-York will be absolutely out of debt-not practically so, as has been the case in the past. Naturally, when this happy condition comes about the Democrats will plume themselves upon their sagacity and economy in keeping expenditures at a low point. The taxpayers, however, will not forget how much is owing to wise measures of taxation devised by Republicans in previous classes of ships and workmanship rapidly reyears, which were enacted into law in spite of Democratic opposition. In such a matter the why can it not also be done with merchant credit should be given where it is rightly due.

THE FALL OF A MONOPOLY. Reading's crash will not astonish anybody. and ought to cause no alarm about the general condition of business. The public does not suffer, and need shed no tears, because the coal monopoly has gone to pieces completely. Millions will be helped if families and factories cease to pay arbitrary prices for coal, and those who lose have only to remember that consumers have been losing for more than a year. After a most exciting day in the stock market there are as yet no signs that the disasters of the coal combination involve any other important interests. The tone of the market toward the close did not indicate that bankers or capitalists had lost faith in the future prosperity of the country, or were inclined to sacrifice properties of proved value because one particularly daring speculation had collapsed.

With the heaviest dealings ever known in the announcement that receivers had been appointed was hailed as a relief. The syndicate in control was also forced by stress of weather to let go its New-England stock, which fell under the pressure without regard to its real value, and the stocks of coal-carrying roads which in the end can only be benefited by the fall of the combination were in the intense excitement sharply depressed, with a few other stocks in no way connected with the monopoly Yet the scene, though one of great losses and furious excitement, lacked the essential elements of a panic. There was no wild rush to sell by helders of stocks not connected with the combination, nor any alarm about the general condition of business, and while the commercial world was scarcely aware that anything unusual was going on, even in the stock exchanges there were no important failures. In fact, there was no panic except among those who had speculated on the chance of defeating public interests.

The welfare of the country, and the success of legitimate trade in its thousand branches, do not depend on the triumph of such combinations. As results thus far appear to prove, the great banks and moneyed institutions through which the real commerce of the Nation is adin support of such speculations that any serious disaster among them results, either from the sensational crash of the coal combination or from the earlier collapse of the Whiskey Trust. the ferce of public opinion have prevented much upon undertakings which, however adroitly they may be directed, are frowned upon by public sentiment and are hostile to the spirit and purpose of the laws. When one of these goes down it does not follow that commerce or industry must sustain a shock.

dicate engaged, after it found that its control ministration a programme that will startle some long ago as a Napoleon of finance, and is now much inclined to rush to the opposite extreme, giving him no credit for ability. No doubt he antagonized powerful combinations of capital. with resources at his back which have provy, grading machine combination in New-York" insufficient; but the root of the matter is that for that of the Democrats of the Western a combination against public interest, in which other men of great experience and remarkable success in the past were engaged, went down and brought to ruin all his plans. They had hoped, as he had, to overpower popular antagonism and distrust of financiers by an overwhelming aggregation of capital. They had hoped, as he had, by such reports as the one made public quite recently, to convince business men that a combination against consumers of coal was a mine of wealth, when in fact it was within about a month of bankruptey. He acted with and for others, and it does not yet appear that they were wiser than the man they selected as a leader.

It is a good time to remember that the great year of unexampled prosperity. Apart from all speculations, of good or ill fortune, the actual production of goods and their distribution to consumers have been on a scale beyond inevitably be followed by a breach of faith all precedent. Nor have there been symptoms of overtrading in business. On the contrary, the conservatism of buyers has been the vexathe failures have been relatively few in number and small in average of liabilities. Sixtysix millions of people, thus producing and earning and trading, do not go into liquidation because a league to make them pay a dollar more for anthracite coal has come to grief. And even if there are other trusts and combinations of like character, which experience with the coal companies and the Whiskey Trust may lead lenders and investors to avoid, embarrassment of these will in no way tend to dry up the sources of National prosperity, or to consuming power of the Nation.

A CANDID DEMOCRAT. Chairman Herbert's report on naval affairs embodies broad, statesmanlike views of American policy which are to be heartily commended that rendered Mr. Cleveland the greatest sereven by political opponents. In 1886, when the Government was making arrangements for competing directly with Europe in the highest ing a variety of views which Mr. Cleveland classes of naval architecture and workmanship. tion of a Congress, but remains as unfinished lators respecting the practicability of developbusiness of the Senate. The Senate will be ing home industries. Wiser counsels preadmit that these stringent provisions have prolives, and there is no reason to believe that duced the desired result. Every new vessel the temper of the Senate after the date named added to the Navy is home-made and without will be different from that which now exists. | imported machinery or material; and American shipyards have demonstrated their ability Senator Hagan's death leaves the Democrats to produce vessels of the highest type of ex-

This is not the only admission made by this pass any measure. A special election will be plain-spoken Democratic leader. He declares

March. Until that time, at all events, the down 33 per cent. The result is so remark- ashamed to associate with. Democrats will be unable to pass any partisan able that he is constrained to use italics in order to direct attention to it. The fact that the tonnage cost has been heavily reduced by the improvement of plant in shipyards and ironcompared the bids on new ships from year to year. We were hardly prepared to find in the Controller Campbell is able to make a good testimony of so eminent a Democrat as Chairman Herbert an unequivocal statement of the cheapening effects of the establishment of home industries.

We ought, perhaps, to be satisfied with the tribute which has been rendered to the American policy of encouraging home industries. Is it too much to expect candid Democrats to follow out the argument to its logical results? It has been demonstrated that a home-made Navy can be built and the cost of the highest duced. If this can be done with warships, ships? Will Chairman Herbert, or any other candid Democrat, explain the necessity of buying merchant ships abroad, when with the application of the same principles, which have reduced the cost of vessels of war, the expense of building them of homemade material in American shipyards can be lowered with equal certainty? What gross folly it would be for Americans, after creating their new Navy by patrictic, common-sense methods, to abandon the effort now making to restore their commercial marine by employing and developing the resources of their own shipyards!

"THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE."

While Democratic members of Congress at Washington are cracking funereal jokes over the Cabinet appointments and privately expressing their anger and disgust at Mr. Cleveland's course in sending to them such emissaries as Messrs, Villard, Quincy and Dickinsonany stock Reading was sold down until even neither of wom is a member of Congressto inform them what legislation he desires and while leading Democrats all over the coun try are wondering what the President-elect is driving at, "The New-York Evening Post" has no difficulty in understanding the whole situation, "the full significance" of which, it says, "is slowly but surely making its way into the minds of all observers." The professional politicians, it says, are as usual the last to perceive the truth. They have never been able to understand Mr. Cleveland's politics; hence their present confusion over the construction of his Cabinet, which, "The Post" says, "is in entire harmony with his political methods in the past, and is in the fullest sense representative of the influences which compelled his nomination and secured his election. From first to last he was the choice of the people against the machine or spoils element of his party, and he will enter upon his duties as President as the representative of the people." Our contemporary goes on to say that in making hi-Cabinet selections Mr. Cleveland was bound to consider the influences which brought about his nomination and election, and the returns leave no doubt as to what these were. "They shifted the balance of Democratic power from the East to the West, and made it possible for justed have not thought fit to venture so far the Democratic party to effect an exchange which would immensely benefit its character.' And this exchange is very bluntly set forth in the statement that the party-meaning thereby Mr. Cleveland-" could say to the degrading There seems to be reason for confidence that machine combination in New-York: 'You can business prudence and a right appreciation of go your ways now without giving us further trouble. Whether you become better or worse important financial institutions from risking matters not to us henceforth. We have new allies in the West who are respectable, and with whom we can associate without being ashamed of their company." If this be actually "the full significance" of

Mr. Cleveland's recent actions-and there is certainly some reason for believing that our It is too early to write the history of the contemporary speaks by authority--Mr. Clevebig railroad operations in which the coal syn- land has laid down for himself and his Adof the most active and influential of the party are already a good deal bewildered, but this interpretation of his actions, to wit, that he proposes to cut loose from the professional politicians, exchanging the alliance of "the de-States, with whom he and his Mugwump and Anti-Snapper supporters "can associate without being ashamed of their company," will perhaps open their eyes. Leaving aside the question how large or how formidable a party he would find at his back when the process of cutting loose is completed, and his support consists only of men whom the Mugwumps are not ashamed to associate with, the programme involves an entire revolution in the methods, the policies and not improbably the principles. such as they are, of the party which elected him. That it involves a breach of faith will not be considered of importance. For nothing was more certain from the hour of Mr. Cleveland's nomination than that somebody would industries of the Nation have been enjoying a be cheated. The conditions were such-and THE TRIBUNE more than once directed attention to the fact during the campaign-that the election of Mr. Cleveland must necessarily and with one or the other of the two factions which only with great difficulty and self-restraint were holding their hands from each other's throats while the election was pending. Each faction was gambling on the chance of the other being the victim. If our contemporary's interpretation of "the true significance" of Mr. Cleveland's recent acts is correct, it is the professional politicians, "the degrading machine

combinations," who are the losers. The logical consequence, of course, is that Mr. Cleveland will run a party without professional politicians and without a machine. He will be the party. Whether the Democratic party, which is nothing if not a machine organization, will abandon its machine and let Mr. Cleveland run it is another question. Moreover, there may be difficulties in the way of working harmoniously with the Western allies, whose respectability is vouched for by our contemporary, the men "with whom we can be associated without being ashamed of their company." It was the Populist alliance vice in the West. And that party favors free silver, as well as Free Trade, besides advocatand his Eastern friends consider the rankest sort of political heresies. If the appointment of Judge Gresham is intended as a recognition of that party-which it may well be, he having been its favorite candidate for President-the question at once arises, how far the new Administration is willing to go in the direction of the Populist doctrines other than Free Trade in order to shake off "the degrading machine combination" and cement an alliance with those "with whom we can associate without being ashamed of their company." The experiment which Mr. Cleveland is about trying -if our contemporary correctly interprets its "full significance"-will no doubt prove interesting. And we certainly wish him success

soon as possible, but twenty days' notice of | ing naval industries at home the price of ma- | spectacle than will be offered by a snug little such an election is required, and it cannot, terials has been steadily reduced, and the cost political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely of men whom the process of the political party consisting entirely entirely

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

for delay in bringing the ratification of the Hawalian Treaty to a vote in the Senate is not what it purports to be, a movement for delay only and merely in the interest of fair consideration and full discussion, but a conspiracy to defeat the treaty and to prevent the annexation of the islands. It is another manifestation of that un-American spirit which appears in the Democratic party whenever anything is proposed tending to build up the inflaence of this country abroad, and to promote its commercial supremacy. So far as the opposition to the treaty has crystallized, it does not now seem formidable, but the noticeable thing about it is the character of its opposition. It does not represent the Democratic party. The ablest Democratic members of the Senate have declared themselves in favor of annexation. But among the opposition are three or four Senators, including Mr. Gray. Mr. Vilas, Mr. Vest and Mr. Brice, who are supposed to sustain intimate relations with the incoming Executive. It is not believed that they would oppose the treaty unless they had some reason to believe that in doing so they were performing a service agreeable to Mr. Cleveland. Nothing can be more certain than that the

entiment of the country is practically unanimous in favor of a prompt ratification of the treaty. The views of the American people have grown with their growing empire. The policy which forbade an ultra-marine influence had its origin in our former isolation. So long as we were a small country, lying along a single seacoast and sparsely settled, there was every reason why we should keep to ourselves. In doing so we kept others from us, and that was a prime condition of success in our early struggles for existence. But when we became sovereign in trans-Mississippian territory, when the Gulf of Mexico became our southern border, and, still later, when our dominion extended to the Pacific sea and vast cities arose on every coast and in all parts of the interior. the situation changed. To-day we produce of manufactures more than any two nations of Europe: of agriculture more than any three, and of minerals more than all together. The necessity for new markets is now upon us, and with it the necessity of cultivating close commercial and political relations with the rapidly growing nations of South America and Australia and with the newly awakened empires of China and Japan. As a prime condition of this extending influence the duty of controlling the Isthmian routes is clear to every intelligent mind. To let them go out of our exclusive possession would be an abandonment of material advantages as needless as it would e unfortunate.

Few of our statesmen at Washington appear understand how seriously our control of these routes is now threatened, or what preparations have been made within the last twenty years around our coasts for warlike demonstra tions against us. Within that period of time Great Britain has erected a system of fortre-seand naval depots at Halifax, at Bermuda, at Jamaica and at St. Lucia, completely encircling our Atlantic coast and directly menacing the Isthmian transits. The dignity of Halifax has been advanced to that of an imperial military and naval station, and it is the boast of the British Foreign and Colonial officers that the fortresses there and at Bermuda, which only two years ago were connected by submarine able, are impregnable to marine attack. At Bermuda there is a dry-dock capable of lifting England's heaviest seagoing battle-ships, a shipbuilding plant capable of constructing a modern cruiser, and a supply of naval stores always maintained in completeness and in great quantities. Bermuda is within 500 miles of Bost n. New-York, Philadelphia, Washington. Baltimore and Charleston. Jamaica, standing directly over against the eastern gate of any possible Isthmian canal, has recently been placed in a splendidly offensive condition, and at the present moment military operations are going on at St. Lucia, intended to convert the harbor of Castries into an imperial station of the first order. All this is done, and is being done, as every sensible person knows, in pursuance of England's deliberate purpose to pre-

vent American control on the Isthmus. To render that control sufficient the sover eignty of Caribbean territory and of Hawaii is absolutely necessary. If there were no reasons growing out of the natural dependency of Hawaii upon us, or out of its actual value as a productive country, for our acceptance of the offer so providentially made at this time, the political reasons we have suggested should be sufficient. The dangers of delay are numerous and serious. Some of them relate to the condition of affairs in the islands. The Provisional Government should not be kept on tenterhooks. It should not be left to think that its friendly and generous confidence is not appreciated. The utterances of influential newspapers at London and Berlin indicate clearly that the consenting disposition abroad which Secretary Foster says has been communicated to him regarding our acceptance of the Hawaiian proposals may not long be continued, if we, by our delays, or by the growth here of a division of sentiment, encourage foreign nations to intervene with objections.

If, too, we are to have in Mr. Cleveland a Chief Magistrate who so little appreciates the opportunity presented to us in this treaty as to be willing to see it fail, the duty of the Senators who have a truer conception of what is due to our interests and our dignity becomes the more pressing. Delay in ratifying the treaty should be resisted as the first move of a conspiracy to reject it altogether.

To the lay and disinterested mind the controversy concerning the rival Catholic churches of Bayonne seems to have become a question as to which is the greater authority, Monsignor Satolli or Eishop Wigger.

One of the strangest phenomena of an amazing winter was an exceedingly vivid flash of lightning on Sunday night between 10 and 11 o'clock. It illuminated the whole sky, and was a most remarkable electrical effect for midwinter. It was followed immediately by a violent wind and a rapid fall of the temperature. Fewer changes of weather during this winter of vicissitude have been sharper or more sudden than that which accompanied this astonishing glare of February

"Reading," according to Bacon, "maketh a full man." But men were to be met with in Wall Street yesterday who could testify out of their own experience that Reading sometimes maketh a man empty-so far as his pocketbook is con-

Mr. Choate never appeared to better advantage than vesterday in defending Mr. Goff before Judge Smyth. It was a remarkable exhibition of dignity, intellectual force and self-restraint in championing the lawyer's right to protect in every possible way the interests of a client. The Recorder persisted in disciplining Mr. Goff, but the moral force of the action taken ostensibly for the mainordered in the INth District in this city as that in consequence of the policy of develop- in it. We can hardly imagine a more pleasing tenance of the dignity of the bench was broken

by Mr. Choate's masterly defence of the advocate the bench or the bar had been on trial.

Mr. Gladstone will remain to the end, not merely the Great Commoner, but the tribune of the It is becoming evident that the movement

English Democracy. The next State Senate has already begun to command the attention of "The Lockport Journal." It states that Niagara Republicans may or may not have a candidate to present for the seat of the XXIXth District, but that in any event a Republican is going to be elected. The omination is for the five countles which compose the district to settle among themselves, having respect, of course, to the rule of the survival of the fittest. But it will be incumbent upon them to return the man whom they choose, no matter from which of the counties he hails.

Mr. Cleveland's idea of a business men's Administration is to have the lawyers get all the plums.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Secretary Bayard, it is believed in Wilmington will seek to return to the Senate two years hence, when Mr. Higgins's term expires.

Chief Justice Fuller, having gone to his doctor's house recently in preference to sending for the physician, found that gentleman absent and was nylted into the library to await his return. The attendant who ushered the visitor in was ignorant attendant who ushered the visitor in was ignorant of the latter's station, but recognized him as a man of culture and kind impulses. This was evident from the surprising request that the Chief Justice would improve the time by writing a love letter for the man who let him in. Pens, ink, paper and envelope were proffered, and without hestiation the favor was granted, the missive being completed before the physician's return.

General and Mrs. A. W. Greely are planning to re ceive the Daughters of the Revolution in Washington n Wednesday evening of this week at the Arlington Hotel, and they have invited a number of distinguished people in Washington, outside of that organization, to

Mukhtar Pasha, who has just been recalled by th sultan of Turkey from the Egyptian mission (it is suspected, at the instigation of England), was on of the bravest soldiers in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. He was sent to Egypt in 1886 to confer with the British High Commissioner, Sir Henry Drum-mond Wolff, in regard to the scheme for bringing thet great African State more directly under Turkish control. Mukhtar labored to promote that end, but without success. He is credited with having inspired the short-lived revolution against British ascendancy in which the young Khedive recently engaged.

Hoke Smith's real name is Michael Hoke Smith. He is named after his grandfather, Michael Hoke who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1844. Grandpa Hoke, being taken ill before his canvass was completed, did not succeed in reaching the gubernatorial chair, but he was quite a politician and is still remembered in his native State.

Certain Washington gossips declare that Judge Gresham, when he becomes Secretary of State, will Colonel Frederick D. Grant in the Austrian mission, owing to his affection for the latter's father General Grant, it is said, played poker with Greshan more than once in war times, and, after reaching the White House, made his old felend a District Judge after a short consultation with Senator Mor-ton. The same wiscarers also declare that Minister Lincoln will be retained similarly for sentimental

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

MME. DUSE IN "FRANCILLON."

In the wild struggle for remanerative publicity he stage sometimes goes where a decent press should refuse to follow. The play of "Francillon," by M. Dumas, is a play that ought to be balled with eggs, and those eggs should be in a condition identical with its own. It is the most loathsome piece that has been presented, and it is all the more oflons because of the Cynical talent and dexterity with which it was made. Its production is not only obnexious to good taste, but directly productive physical nausea. No self-respecting person can see it without sickness and without violent indignation No decent person, whether man or woman, should enter a theatre in which it is shown. persons who produce it subject themselves to the suspicion that they are acting from the worst possible motives in dealing with the public-the desire to attract attention by the display perfectly well known to be flithy and vile. On a previous occasion that play was thoroughly discu-sed in this column, and the attitude of this journal toward all plays of that order was distinctly stated. It is unnecessary to go over that ground again. plays are radically and absolutely foul. The intention of them was bad, and the effect of them has kept pace with the intention. No rational word has ever been said, or ever could be said, in defence of the revolting rubbish that M. Dumas has had the Insolence to offer as dramatic literature in such pieces as the Demi-Monde" and "Francillon."

Avenue Theatre, and Mme Duse enacted the chief part in it-the wife who goes to the brothel. The performance is not entitled to comment. Mme. Duse is an excellent and distinguished actress. That point is not in controversy. The word for the moment is simply a reminder that leaders of the stage-and equally those who assume to be leaders of it-are responsible for its purity and its dignity. The proceedings of such paltry performers as Mrs. Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew-who have lately offered that same feculent garbage of "Francillon" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre-do not signify anything. Those p'ayers represent nothing, and nobody cares in the least what course they take. Mme, Dase is in a different position. Her takents are of a high order. Her rank position. Her takents are of a high order. Her rank is high. She has, in some quarters, been named even with Rachel and Ristort. It is especially deporate, therefore, that her powers should have been devoted—as they have been ever since sie appeared in this country—to plays of a repulsive kind, and especially that her honorable name should have been for an instant associated with the putrescent "Francillon." Mme, Duse, being a foreigner, is probably ignorant of the tone of public opinion here as to matters of this kind. Her advisers and managers, however, are not sheltered by that excuse. They know, or ought to know, that masty plays have never been successful in America. Mme, Duse will be a failure—if she underlokes to traverse the United States with a repertory of "Francillons."

MR. FRIEDHEIM'S FIRST RECITAL.

It was plain enough from the first of the three recitals planned by Mr. Arthur Friedhelm that he has resolved to make a convincing demonstration of the possibilities of planoforte playing in the modern sens. The recital took place in the concert-room of Madison Square Garden last night, and was at tended by an audience that in numbers and especially in character did much honor to the concert-giver. was a musical gathering, and Mr. Friedheim's playing was listened to with discriminating judgment and sympathetic interest. The applause was generous, too, and the player may congratulate himself on having begun his recitals under exceedingly auspicious

Mr. Friedhelm's programme was one that smacked echnical point of view it was a feat, both of memory and of mechanical execution. Concerning the artistic value of such a feat we are not prepared to say much in terms of praise. He played the "Hexameron" of Liszt and others, all the Preindes of Chopin, and Liszt's "Harmonies du Solr," tenth Hungarian Rhapsody and "Fantasia on 'Norma." The first and last numbers are virtuos) music merely, music of the kind with which the habitues of the Parisian salons were delighted half a century or so ago. The Preludes of Chopin are in a different case, and if anything could justify the performance of all twenty-five of them at a sitting it would be the exposition which the proceeding makes of their great variety of sentiment and the makes of their great variety of sentiment and the wealth of beauty to which the composer was able to give expression in so condensed a form. Mr. Fried-helm played this music with manifest appreciation of its poetical contents, and overcame its technical diffi-cuities in a masterly manner. Nevertheless, the most brilliant portion of his work was that done in the closing portion of the concert—the Liszt pieces. A second recital will take place on Tuesday evening of next week.

DALY'S THEATRE-"TWELFTH NIGHT." The promise of a thoroughly fine revival of Shake

speare's gentle and joyous comedy of "Twelfth Night" comes upon the tired senses like a summer dawn and the wakening song of birds. That charming piece, which has long been in preparation, will be produced to-night. Great care has been taken in the mounting and the dressing of it, and much emphasis will be laid on the incidental music-which Mr. Widmer has com-posed or selected and arranged. Miss Ada Rehan will, for the first time, impersonate Viola. Mr. Lewis will assume Sir Toby Belch. George Carke will act Malcollo-in which character he is already and most agreeably known. Miss Prince will be Olivia; and the arch and merry Catherine Lewis will make her reentrance, after a long absence, as Maria. The cast otherwise is also good, and promises much. The oc-casion surely must prove one of exceptional interest and importance.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN TO VISIT VENICE-HER LIPE OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT-TRAGIC FAMILY RIS TORY OF PRINCE FERDINAND'S AFFIANCED BRIDE-WHY MR. GLADSTONE DID NOT REFER TO THE LAND QUESTION-MR.

BLAKE'S MAIDEN SPEECH-CARDI-NAL VAUGHAN-WORLD'S FAIR. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) Copyright; 1893; By The Tribune Associance

Copyright: 1893: By The Tribune Association.

London, Feb. 20.—The Queen has settled to be from Florence to Venice for a few days on the return journey to England. It is probable that like Majesty's residence in Venice will be the well-known Palazzo Rezzonico on the Grand Canal, which belong to Mr. Barrett Browning. The palace is as is mense Renaissance building, which has recently has altered and improved. The sanitary arrangement have been thoroughly overhauled, and the interfor has been beautifully redecorated and newly farmished. The Palazzo Rezzonico is the only private house in Venice which possesses a lift, which will be a ment The Palazzo Rezzonico is the only private house in Venice which possess a lift, which will be a great recommendation to the Queen. In this palace Robert Browning died. The Queen left Osborne on Pediffy morning, after a stay of nine weeks, and she will not revisit the Isle of Wight until the beginning of July. The Queen has been in excellent health during her residence at Osborne, and has driven out every lawners, besides always taking her morning. day several hours, besides always taking her morning day several hours, or morning saunter on the terrace and about the grounds in a donkey curriage. She does not habitually leave her own domain, which affords a lovely private drive eight miles long through a well-wooded park which and lawn-with a constant view over the sole THE QUEEN TO SEND A PAINTING TO CHICAGO.

Lady Butler's famous picture. "Roll Call," which the Queen is going to send to the Chicago Exhibition, the Queen is going to send was purchased by Her Majesty for 2,000 guineas, and has hung many years in the main corridor at Osborne, which is a more suitable location for it than the private apartments of Windsor Castle, inasmuch as it was painted in the Isle of Wight, in Boniface Terrace, Ventnor, where the artist resided in 1872. All the pictures at Osborne are the private property of the Queen, the best works being Landseer's "Deer Pass," in the Council Chamber, and his "Van Amburgh in the Lions' Den," which hangs in the horn room, so-called because the furniture is made of the home of deer and other animals in imitation of an apart-Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, near Coburg, where Prince Albert was born.

EMPRESS AUGUSTA'S BRILLIANT APPEARANCE. I hear that the Empress of Germany never looked so well as at the last court ball, where she wore a magnificent and most becoming dress of orange velves with sable trimmings, and quite blazed with diamonds and emeralds. The Empress were a black Esgle star of brilliants, which is valued at £10,000.

PRINCE RENRY OF BATTENBERG'S MISHAP. Prince Heavy of Battenberg has been sgain at Rugby, and while out with the Atherstone pack got a rattling fall, and sprained his leg so severely that he will not be able to hunt again this season. PRINCE FERDINAND'S PROMISED BRIDE

The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is the first real rapprochement between the elder branch of the House of France and the younger or Orlean branch. The match that has been made by the Princess Clementine, who is as clever a woman as her aunt, Mme. Adelaide, and as good, although less devoted, heals a breach, historical, traditional and sentimental, in its centenary year, too. Princess Marie Louise of Parma has a tragic family history, Her grandfather, the Duke of Parma, was assassinated. Her great-grandfather, the Duke of Berri, was assasexiled. Her grandmother, sister of the exilet heir of France, was the rotoriously ill-treated, wretched wife of the century. Disaster lies beyond the betrothal which unites the two royal personages, whose respec tive families have undergone all the vicissitudes poseible to royal fortunes. Let us hope that for them Fate will make a new pronouncement that shall never be read backward

WHY MR. COURTNEY WOULD NOT TAKE THE PLACE.

Mr. Gladstone was anxious that Mr. Courtney should be reappointed chairman of committees, but the Member for Liskeard informed the Prime Minister that he would not accept the post. Mr. Courtney wishes to take the leading part in the Home Rule debate and will be one of the most severe and acute critics of the Government measure in committee. where the real battle is to be fought.

PREMIER'S SPEECH AND THE LAND QUESTION. The extraordinary emission of the land ques-tion from Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Rule bill is explained by accidentally turned over two sheets of notes together. This was noticed on the front Opposition Mr. Morley, calling attention to it, but the Chief Secretary did not venture to interrupt his leader. The incident occurred just at the point where, according to the bill, a reference to the land question ought to have come in.

Mr. Blake owes a debt of gravitude to Mr. Chamber-lain. Had he not had the good forming to follow the Member from West Birmingham it is pratty certain that very little that was good would have been heard of his umiden effort in the House of Commons. One is loath to interfere with a reputation made in the Cominion Parliament, but in common justice to the public a statement rander d necessary by the hysterical calogies of the Irish Members of Parliament should be put forth as to what sort of speaker this man from Canada really is. He is a gauche student, painfully dull. He took immense pains over his effort on Friday, but the speech was contemptible to bear, unlearable to read; in fact, if Irishmen had not given him an ovation -an honor, by the way, which they seem determined to render dangerously cheap, as Mr. Gladstone will have reason to know ere long-he would hardly be noticed except as a curious novelty.

SETTING THE NEW CARDINAL'S HOUSE IN ORDER.

Cardinal Vaughan's house has been undergoing considerable internal alterations during his absence to Rome. In Cardinal Manning's day asceticism had marked the house for its own, but now the decorator and upholsterer are in full enteer. Lady Herbert, of Lea, is the superintendent-in-chief, but Lady Syket takes in hand one of the rooms, and is devoting special attention to the hangings. The carriage to be riven to Cardinal Vaughan is solely the affair of Lord Petre, and the horses will come from the Duke of Norfolk. Another fund is on foot to pay the fees attaching to the rather costly hat, and another to pur hase Ponscriby Staples's large picture of Cardinal Manulog's last reception.

LORD BEAUCHAMPS'S COMING OF AGE. Lord Beauchamps's coming of age was not kept last week, owing to that day being the second anniversary of his father's death. Many letters of congratulation found their way to the quiet rooms be occupies in Canterbury Quad, Christ Church, Immelistely below those tenanted by the musical Earl of Westmeath. In Lord Beauchampe's rooms the Chris foregather.

MISS OLGA MACKENZIE'S ENGAGEMENT. Miss Olga Mackenzle, the younger daughter of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, is to be married Benjamin Hannen, jr. The engagement dates from November, 1891, but Sir Morell thought it better that his daughter's marriage should be deferred until she

A FAREWELL DINNER TO M. WADDINGTON. Following the excellent example of his prede-

essor, Sir James Whitehead, who gave a memorable farewell banquet to Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, three years ago, prior to his departure from this country, the Lord Mayor will entertain a distinguished company at the Mansion House on Saturday, March 4. to meet M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, who retires from that position at Faster, after ten years of eminent tenure of office. The es ment promises to be a brilliant one.

LADY BLANDFORD AT BLENHEIM.

Lady Blandford and her daughters have arrived at Blenheim, and will reside there for several months. The pulace has been left in the most perfect order by the late Duke of Marlborough, an enormous amount of money having been expended on the house and gardens during the last few years. It is probable that for a considerable time to come the house will be closed, with the exception of the family wing, which has always been occupied when there were no guests. IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED BY IRISH RAILWAYS.

The three main lines of railway in Ireland have all declared good dividends this year, 5 per cent being the lowest. They have also, with considerable